THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1774. [NUMBER 1619.]

# THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

*Containing the freſheſt* ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed Nov. 8th, 1773.
Flour at 21*s.* per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 7 ½ oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat per Buſhel | 7/ 6d | Beef per Barrel | 50/ 0d |
| Flour | 20 6 | Pork | 70 |
| Brown Bread | 17 6 | Salt | 2/3 to 2 6 |
| Weſt-India Rum | 3 8 | Bohea Tea | 4 6 |
| New-England do. | 2 6 | Chocol. per Doz. | 18 0 |
| Muſcovado Sugar | 54 0 | Bees Wax | 2 6 |
| Single refin'd ditto | 1 1 | Indian Corn per Buſh. | 3 0 |
| Molaſſes | 2 1 | Wood | 18 to 32 0 |

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

| | Age. | High Water. | riſes ☉ H. | M. | ſets ☉ H. | M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thurſday | 1 | 13 | after 7 | 19 | before 5 | | |
| Friday | 2 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 5 | | |
| Saturday | 3 | 12 | 7 | 18 | 5 | | Wedneſday laſt. |
| Sunday | 4 | 1 | 7 | 17 | 5 | | |
| Monday | 5 | 2 | 7 | 16 | 5 | | |
| Tueſday | 6 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 5 | | |
| Wedneſday | 7 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 5 | | New |

Days 9 Hours 22 minutes the 16th.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

BY the indiſpoſition of the proprietor and ſome of the managers of the Hackinſack Lottery, the drawing hath been poſtponed for ſome time, but the adventurers may be aſſured that it will abſolutely begin drawing on the laſt Wedneſday in the preſent month, at the houſe of Mr. Archibald Campbell, in Hackinſack. It is requeſted that thoſe Gentlemen who are to come from Connecticut to aſſiſt in drawing the lottery, will ſet out the preceding Monday for the above place, in order that they may be there in due time. Such perſons as are intruſted with tickets for ſale, are deſired to return what may remain unſold, after the 12th inſtant, to Comfort Sands, at Peck's Slip, in New-York. A few tickets are yet to be had of John Clems, at Bull's Ferry, North-River, of Mr. John Holt, printer, and Mr. John Clock, in New-York. 18 21

## *Public Auction.*

## TO BE SOLD,

*At Public Vendue,*

On Thurſday the 20th Inſtant (if not ſold before at private Sale) at the Merchants COFFEE HOUSE, at 12 o'Clock, the following Houſes, and Lots, belonging to the Eſtate of the late

GABRIEL LUDLOW Eſq.

THE Manſion Houſe, and Lot of Ground, with the Houſe and Lot adjoining, containing, together in Front, on King's Street 77 Feet; and in Rear 79 Feet 8 Inches; and in Length, on the Eaſt Side 100 Feet; and on the Weſt 105 Feet 2 Inches, more or leſs.

ALSO,

The Houſe and Lot, now in Poſſeſſion of the Widow WYLEY, being in Front, on King's Street 21 Feet; and in Depth 73 Feet. The Premiſes may be viewed any Time before the Day of Sale, and the Conditions known, by applying to Robert Cromline, or THO. WM. MOORE.

New York, January 6, 1774. 18 20

*Scrivener's Office, January 6, 1774.*

## To the Public.

IN grateful acknowledgement of your continued favours, permit me to aſſure you it ſhall be my continued ſtudy, to extend the utility of this office, to every applying individual, to far as ability in my profeſſion, and long experience of men, and things, will poſſibly admit; on the moſt candid opinion, and advice, as well in all caſes of law, and equity, as on deeds, wills, and other writings, you may rely: In whatever I am encharged, as a conveyancer, ſhall be effectually executed; and in diſcharging all other the general buſineſs of this office, ſtrict integrity, eaſy fees, and the moſt immediate diſpatch, ſhall be the means to prove, how much I wiſh to be eſteemed, Your faithful, and very devoted ſervant, J. C. KNAPP, Attorney at Law, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Some few hundred pounds to be lent, on good ſecurity. 18 20

## To all Perſons intereſted in the Lands hereafter mentioned.

WHEREAS Francis Lovelace, Eſq; Governor General, under his Royal Highneſs James Duke of York, Albany, &c. of all his territories in America, by his letters patent, under his hand and ſeal, bearing date at Fort James, in New-York, on Manhattan's Iſland, the 12th day of October, in the twentieth year of the reign of his Majeſty King Charles the Second, anno, domini, 1668, therein reciting, that there was a certain tract or parcel of land within the government of New-York, upon the main, containing three necks, of which the eaſtermoſt is bounded with a ſmall river, called Mamaroneck river, being alſo the eaſt bounds or limits of the ſaid government upon the main, and the weſtermoſt with the gravelly or ſtony brook or river, which makes the eaſt limits of the land known by the name of Mr. Bull's purchaſe, having to the ſouth the ſound, and running northward from the marked trees upon the ſaid necks, twenty miles into the woods; which ſaid tract or parcel of land had been lawfully purchaſed of the original Indian proprietors, by John Richbell, of Mamaroneck, gent. in whoſe poſſeſſion then it was, and his title thereunto ſufficiently proved, both at ſeveral courts of ſeſſions, as alſo at the general court of aſſizes; for a confirmation therefore unto the ſaid John Richbell, in his poſſeſſion and enjoyment of the premiſes; he the ſaid Francis Lovelace, did, by virtue of the commiſſion and authority unto him given, by his Royal Highneſs, give, ratify, confirm, and grant, unto the ſaid John Richbell, and to his heirs, and aſſigns, for ever, all the before recited tract or parcel of land.

AND WHEREAS Caleb Heathcote, Eſq afterwards became ſeized in fee of the greateſt part of the lands contained in the eaſtermoſt of the ſaid three necks granted by Francis Lovelace, unto the aforeſaid John Richbell, in manner and form aforeſaid.

AND WHEREAS his late Majeſty King William the third, by letters patent, under the great ſeal of the colony of New-York, bearing date on the twenty firſt day of March, in the fourteenth year of his reign, anno. domini, 1701, Did grant and confirm unto Caleb Heathcote, Eſq and to his heirs and aſſigns for ever, ALL his right and title of, in, and to ſuch lands as he was entitled to, in the ſaid eaſt neck; in which ſaid confirmation the ſaid lands are deſcribed to be a tract of land in the county of Weſt Cheſter, Beginning at a marked tree by Mamaroneck river, which is the eaſtermoſt ſide of the northern bounds of Mamaroneck township, being about two miles from the country road, and to run along the ſaid river to the head thereof; and thence on a north line, until eighteen miles from the ſaid marked tree are completed; weſterly at the marked tree on a great rock, being the weſtermoſt part of the ſaid northern bounds of the aforeſaid township, being about two miles from the ſaid country road; and thence to run northerly eighteen miles, as the line on the eaſtermoſt ſide of the ſaid land runneth, including therein his eighth part of the two miles laid out for the lands of Mamaroneck, with the lot he then lived on, and the lot, bought of Alice Hatfield, with the lands and meadow below, weſterly to a path to him belonging, by virtue of his deeds and conveyances, part of which lands within the bounds aforeſaid, was purchaſed by John Richbell, from the native Indian proprietors; which ſaid John Richbell had a grant and confirmation for the ſame, from Colonel Francis Lovelace, late Governor of the ſaid Province, and the right of the ſaid John Richbell, therein was legally veſted in the ſaid Caleb Heathcote, and other part had been purchaſed by the ſaid Caleb Heathcote, of the native Indian proprietors.

AND WHEREAS William Penoyer, and Thomas Penoyer, of Mamaroneck, in the county of Weſt Cheſter aforeſaid, did, on the eighth day of December, 1708, for a valuable conſideration, grant, bargain and ſell unto the aforeſaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and aſſigns, for ever, all their right, title, and intereſt, of lands and meadow in the township of Mamaroneck, being the home lot where the ſaid Penoyers then lived, two long lotments laid out to ſaid Penoyers, by the inhabitants of Mamaroneck, that is to ſay, the lots number two and three, together with all the ſalt and freſh meadows, or any lands or meadows any ways appertaining or belonging to them within the town of Mamaroneck aforeſaid. AND WHEREAS Thomas Penoyer, of Stamford, in the county of Fairfield, and colony of Connecticut, in New-England, did, on the twenty ſixth day of December, 1708, for a valuable conſideration, grant, bargain and ſell, unto the aforeſaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and aſſigns, for ever, a certain right or tract of land, lying within the bounds of Mamaroneck aforeſaid, to wit, the one twelfth part of all the lands lying weſt of the river called Mamaroneck river, and eaſt of a brook which runs down into a creek that parts or runs between the eaſt neck ſo called, and the neck which Mr. Samuel Robinſon late of lived upon, and between the country road and a line extended two miles northerly, or north from ſaid road, bounded with other rights of land whether ſaid corner ner laid out, or both together, by the ſaid river, called Mamaroneck river, on the eaſt, and by the brook aforeſaid on the weſt, and by the ſaid line extended two miles north or northerly, on the north; and by the ſaid country road on the ſouth, or how otherways the ſaid lands may be bounded or reputed to be bounded. And alſo a certain right of meadow ſituate within the bounds of Mamaroneck, lying below, or ſoutherly of the country road, and one twelfth part of one third part of all the meadows, both ſalt and freſh, lying on, or adjacent to the neck commonly called the eaſt neck, number two and three laid out, as aforeſaid, however the ſame is bounded or reputed to be bounded.

AND WHEREAS the ſaid Caleb Heathcote died ſeized of a certain tract of land in Harriſon's purchaſe, in the ſaid county of Weſt Cheſter, now in the poſſeſſion of Cornelius Quick, which ſaid tract of land, laſt mentioned, begins at a white oak tree by Mamaroneck river, and runs from thence to its eaſterly tree on the ſame river, and adjoining to the lands of Jacob Gidney; then ſouthwardly to a white oak tree, the ſouthwardly bounds of the ſaid Jacob Gidney, and ſouthwardly to a heap of ſtones, thence eaſterly to the main leading from Mr. Hadden's to Mamaroneck; thence northerly along the road to a black oak tree; thence northerly along the lands of Caleb Gidney, to the bounds of Jeffrey Purdy; thence eaſterly and ſouthwardly along ſaid Mamaroneck river, to the eaſt neck aforeſaid; and from thence along the ſaid river, as the ſame runs, to the place of beginning, containing 142 acres, one quarter, 26 rods, and thirty three feet. AND WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers, are part owners of all the lands contained in the boundaries of the ſeveral tracts before mentioned, which remain unſold, and undiſpoſed of by the ſaid Caleb Heathcote, in his life time, or by his deſcendants ſince his death, and are inclined to have partition made of the ſame, purſuant to one certain act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and General Aſſembly, of the colony of New-York, entitled, "An act for the more eaſy collecting his Majeſty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands to be made in order thereto," paſſed the [illegible] day of January, 1742. And to [illegible] the Council [illegible] an act [illegible] for the more eaſy collecting his Majeſty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands to be made in order thereto," paſſed the 30th day of December, 1768. We do therefore hereby give notice, that Philip Pell, of the manor of Pelham, Jonathas Bleecker, of New-Rochelle, and William Bayard, of Mamaroneck, and all of the county of Weſt Cheſter, Eſquires, (perſons not intereſted in the ſaid lands) are appointed Commiſſioners for the partition thereof, purſuant to the act aforeſaid; and that they, the ſaid Commiſſioners will meet on Tueſday the fifth day of April next, at the houſe of James Bedy, in New-Rochelle, in the county of Weſt Cheſter aforeſaid, to proceed to the partition of the ſaid lands. And all perſons intereſted in the ſaid lands, are hereby required to attend on the day, and at the place aforeſaid, for the purpoſe aforementioned. Given under our hands, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1773.

HEATHCOTE JOHNSTON,
JOHN SCHUYLER,
ANN BERRIAN,
BOWES REED,
MARGARET REED.

17, 28.

PORTSMOUTH (*the Capital of New-Hampſhire*) Dec. 16, 1773.

Province of New-Hampſhire, Rockingham, ſſ. } AT a meeting of the Freeholders, and other inhabitants, of the town of Portſmouth, held at the North Meeting Houſe, for the purpoſe of conſulting, adviſing, and determining upon the moſt proper and effectual method, to prevent the receiving, or vending the teas, ſent out by the Eaſt India Company.

*Voted*, Samuel Hale, Eſq. Moderator.

The queſtion being put to the meeting, whether they will act upon the articles mentioned in the notification, for calling this meeting? *Voted*, That the matters contained in the notification, ſhall be conſidered at this meeting.

UPON a ſerious conſideration of the late act of parliament, ſubjecting the colonies to pay a duty upon teas in America, and more eſpecially the act of parliament paſſed at their laſt ſeſſion, whereby the Eaſt India Company in London, have full power to export their teas to the colonies, liable to a duty, upon being landed here, it appears manifeſtly, the latter was artfully deſigned by the miniſtry, to carry more effectually into execution the former, which was made for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue from the colonies, by the authority of the Britiſh parliament only, without our conſent, wherefore, from a due ſenſe of the value, and importance of our liberties, and properties, and from juſt apprehenſions, of the horrors of ſlavery, we are induced to make the following reſolves:

1ſt. *Reſolved*, That the meaſures of late, purſued by the miniſtry of Great Britain, in their attempts to ſubject the colonies to taxation, by the ſole authority of the Britiſh parliament, are not only unjuſt, arbitrary and inconſiſtent with the fundamental principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, but directly tend to haſten on the deſtruction of an empire, which, by preſerving in all its parts, thoſe original rights which firſt gave riſe to its preſent glory, might increaſe in wealth and power, become the envy of all nations, and continue in full ſtrength, and grandeur, for ages to come; therefore, in the foregoing view, we cannot, but think ourſelves bound, by our duty to the King, and love to the union, of which we are members, to oppoſe ſuch meaſures to the utmoſt of our power.

2d. *Reſolved*, That it is the natural right of men, born and inheriting eſtates in any part of the Britiſh empire, to have the power of diſpoſing of their own property, either by themſelves, or their repreſentatives.

3d. *Reſolved*, That the act of the Britiſh parliament, laying a duty upon teas, landed in America, payable here, is a tax whereby the property of Americans is taken from them, without their conſent.

4th. *Reſolved*, That notwithſtanding the preamble to the act, laying a duty upon teas, aſſerts that the act is made for the ſupport of government, the adminiſtration of juſtice, &c. in America, yet, this is not only unneceſſary, but has a direct tendency, to ſubvert our conſtitution, render our aſſemblies uſeleſs, and the government arbitrary.

5th. *Reſolved*, That every virtuous and public ſpirited freeman, ought ſteadily to oppoſe to the utmoſt of his ability, every artful attack of the miniſtry, to enſlave the Americans.

6th. *Reſolved*, That the power given by parliament, to the Eaſt India Company, to ſend out their teas to the Colonies, ſubjected to the payment of duties, on their being landed here, is a plain attempt to enforce the miniſterial plan, and a direct attack upon the liberties of America, and that it is the indiſpenſable duty of all true hearted Americans, to render this effort abortive.

7th. *Reſolved*, That the union of all the Colonies, appears to be the moſt likely method under God, of obtaining a repeal of all thoſe acts which are ſo ſubverſive of the freedom of the Britiſh colonies, and deſtructive of the whole nation.

8th, *Reſolved*, That in caſe any of the Company's tea ſhould be brought into this port, in order for ſale, we will uſe every method to prevent its being landed, or ſold here.

9th. *Reſolved*, That whoever ſhall, directly, or indirectly promote, or in any ways aid or aſſiſt in the importation of any of the Eaſt India Company's teas; or any teas, ſubject to the payment of a duty here, by an act of the Britiſh parliament, ſhall be deemed an enemy to America.

10th. *Reſolved*, That this town do hereby return their thanks, to all their brethren in the ſeveral governments upon this continent, for their noble exertions upon this important and alarming occaſion.

11th. *Reſolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be publiſhed, and ſent to every conſiderable town in this government, and that a committee be choſe to correſpond with them, and alſo with the ſeveral committees in the other governments.

Therefore, voted, The Hon. John Sherburne, Eſq John Pickering, Eſq. George Gains, Eſq. Jacob Sheaffe, Eſq. Samuel Cutts, Eſq Samuel Hale, Eſq. Capt. John Langdon, or any three of them be, and hereby are a committee for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

*Voted*, That this meeting be diſſolved, and is accordingly diſſolved.

SAMUEL HALE, Moderator.

Hon. Theodore Atkinſon, Eſq. Hon. George Jaffrey, Eſq. Hon. Daniel Rogers, Eſq. John Parker, Eſq. Capt. Woodbury Langdon, and George King, Eſq. entered their diſſent againſt the proceedings of the aforeſaid meeting.

JOHN PENHALLOW, Town Clerk.

*Note*, Five of the diſſentients are in government ſervice.

Mr. HOLT,

*If you think the following Extract from Dr. Lettſome's Account of the medicinal Qualities of Tea ſeaſonable, and can find Room for it in your Paper, perhaps it may be of Service to ſome of your Readers,*

*I am, yours, &c.*

THE long and conſtant uſe of tea, as a part of our *diet*, makes us deſirous to enquire, if it is poſſeſſed of any *medicinal* properties, we ſhall endeavour to conſider it in both reſpects. The generality of healthy perſons, find themſelves not apparently affected by the uſe of tea. It ſeems to them a grateful refreſhment, both fitting them for labour, and refreſhing them after it. There are inſtances of perſons who have drank it from their infancy to old age, and have led at the ſame time active, if not laborious lives, and who never perceived from the conſtant uſe of it, any ill effects, nor had any complaints they could aſcribe to the effects of this liquor. Where this has been the caſe, the ſubjects were, for the moſt part healthy, ſtrong active and temperate, both of the one ſex, and of the other. Among the leſs healthy, and robuſt, we find complaints, that are aſcribed to tea, by the

[illegible] complain, that after a few months, they find themselves sensibly debilitated; their hands left steady in writing, &c. any other employ, that requires nicety of execution. This probably soon goes off, and they feel no other effect from it. Others again, bear it well in the morning; but from drinking it in the afternoon, find themselves very easily agitated, and affected with a kind of involuntary trembling.

There are many who cannot bear to drink a single dish of tea, without being immediately sick, and disordered at the stomach. To some, it gives great pain about that part, very excruciating, and attended with general tremours. But in general, the most tender and delicate constitutions, are most affected by the free use of tea, being frequently attacked with pains in the stomach, and bowels, spasmodic affections, attended with pale limpid urine, in large quantities, great agitation of spirits, and a proneness to be disconcerted with the least noise, hurry, or disturbance.

That it produces watchfulness in some constitutions, is most certain, when drank at evening in considerable quantities: Whether any other warm aqueous liquor would not do the same, is not certain. The finer the tea, the more obvious are these effects. It is, perhaps, for this, among other reasons, that the lower classes of people, who can only procure the most common, are, in general the least sufferers, I say in general, because among them, there are many who actually suffer much by it; they drink it as long as it yields any taste, and for the most part hot, to add to its flavour; and what the finer kinds of teas effect in their superiors, the quantity and degree of heat in which it is drank, produce in them.

As luxury of every kind, has augmented in proportion to the increase of foreign superfluities; it has contributed more or less, its share towards the production of those slow nervous diseases, which are now so frequent. Among these causes, excess in spiritous liquors is one of the most considerable; but the first rise of this pernicious custom, is often owing to the weakness and debility of the system, brought on by the daily habit of drinking tea: The trembling hand seeks a temporary relief in some cordial, in order to refresh, and excite again the enfeebled system, whereby such, almost by necessity, fall into a habit of intemperance, and frequently entail upon their offspring a variety of distempers, which otherwise would not probably have occurred.

Another bad consequence resulting from the universal custom of tea drinking, particularly affects the poor labouring people, whose daily earnings are scantly enough to procure them the necessary conveniencies of life, and wholesome diet: Many of these too desirous of vying with their superiours, and imitating their luxuries, throw away their daily earnings upon this fashionable herb, and are thereby inconsiderately deprived of the means to purchase wholesome food, proper for themselves, and families. I have known several miserable families thus infatuated; their emaciated children, labouring under various ailments, depending upon indigestion, debility, and relaxation. Some, at length, have been so enfeebled, that their limbs have been distorted, their countenances pale, and a marasmus has closed the scene. These effects are not owing so much to the peculiar properties of this costly vegetable, as to the want of proper food; which the expence of the former, deprived these poor people from procuring.

An ingenious author observes, that as much superfluous money is expended on tea, and sugar, in Great Britain, as would maintain four millions, or above one third more subjects in bread; and calculates, that the entertainment of sipping tea, costs the poor, each time as follows. Tea ½d. sugar 4d. butter 1d. fewel, and the wear of tea equipage ½d. total 5½d. sterling, nearly 4d. currency. When tea is drank twice a day, the annual expence is above 29 l. currency per head; and the same writer estimates the bread necessary for a labourer's family of five persons, at 24 l. 14s. 9d. sterling, nearly 24 l. currency per annum.—— Note, bread is not so high here, as in England; by which it appears, that the yearly expence of tea, sugar, &c. for two persons, exceeds that of the necessary article of bread, sufficient for a family of five persons. Thus far the Doctor.

It may further be observed, that the use of tea is much more frequent in America, among labouring people, than in England, and a most material objection against the use of it, is the great waste of time bestowed on it, more than is used, or is necessary in any other wholesome food; and it is almost needless to remark, that any working person's time, is so much money lost to themselves, or employers.

New York, January 2, 1775.

PETERSBURGH, October 27.

A Secret of much importance has been just discovered at this Empress, which has thrown a gloom over the whole court, which before was all gaiety, on account of the Grand Duke's marriage. Two Noblemen of the highest distinction, and greatest consequence in the state, have been arrested, and confined in the fortress of Schlusselburgh, under a strong guard, and their papers, &c. conveyed to Baron Osterman's. The public will soon be informed of their crimes.

By letters from Podolia we have received the disagreeable news that the Turkish garrison of Oczacow had broke into the Polish and Russian territories, and ruined and burnt every thing they met with. This body is composed of Turks, Tartars, and Greeks, and consists of near 20,000 men.

*October* 20. A report is current this moment, that the peace between the Russians and Turks is signed.

*Hamburgh, October* 22. We learn from Vienna that orders are sent to Hungary to raise 30,000 recruits immediately, which surprises every body; and that the high chamber of the Imperial Polish provinces is to be at Vienna, and Count Bergen is to preside in it in the character of High Chancellor.

*November* 6. The 15th instant is the day fixed for the Dutchy of Holstein to be delivered up to the Danes, and to come under their government, and the inhabitants to take the oaths of allegiance to his Danish Majesty, when a new Danish regiment is to to be raised out of the natives of Holstein.—— We are curious to hear the particulars of that treaty, which will be made public on the same day that the exchange takes place.

All the passengers lately arrived here from the King of Prussia's dominions inform us, that they are very busy in that country in casting new guns, cannon balls, &c. and in filling immense magazines of gunpowder and lead. They are likewise raising great numbers of recruits, without any one being able to guess at the reason for these preparations, which has been continued now for more than two years.

*Vienna, October* 27. The Emperor has just dispatched particular orders to the commander of the troops encamped in the frontier provinces of Servia, Sclavonia, Croatia, &c. to extend lines of men along the verges of the Turkish and Austrian dominions; and has likewise ordered that forts and batteries shall be erected at convenient distances. As the troops already in the provinces are not quite sufficient to form the lines with that strength which is intended, a detachment from each of the Hungarian regiments is to march as a reinforcement.

*Paris, October* 29. There is hardly any doubt left but the Emperor designs a war against the Turks; for besides the Austrian army on the Turkish frontiers, amounting to near 120,000 men, orders are sent from Vienna to Transylvania, Croatia, Servia, &c. to raise an entire new army, which is to be commanded by General Preiss, and cantoned along the frontiers. The fortresses are to be repaired, and the General had received orders to form a line with his troops from Transylvania to Temeswaar, and to take possession of the little island of Reitzanstadt, and the fortress of Kastnowitz. The famous General Nadasti arrived at the Austrian army lately, to examine the fortifications, and to take the chief command of the whole troops upon him.

It is said that the Turkish commander of Belgrade has sent a messenger to the Austrian commander, enquiring the reason of all these preparations and extraordinary motions, but received for answer. "That as the Turkish army had met with success this campaign, and are in high spirits, perhaps (though contrary to the intentions of their chief officers) they may fall into the imperial dominions, and insult his Imperial Majesty's subjects; and therefore the Emperor had taken this method to protect them;" but whether such preparations are necessary for that purpose, we leave to every one to judge.

## LONDON.

*Oct.* 21. A gentleman at Henley, writing to his friend in London, October 14, says, "I cannot help taking notice to you that I dined yesterday with a gentleman, who said he had not travelled so little as 18,000 miles to find the right heir to Mr. Selby's estate, and had at last discovered him to be a person in Aylesbury jail for debt; he had just then released him, and put him in possession of it. [*An estate of* 2000*l. a year.*]

By the late improvements made by the Abbe de Terray in the French finances, it is said, they amount to 280 millions per annum; a sum little short of 14 millions English currency, and much superior to the ordinary revenues of any Prince in Christendom, or perhaps in the universe.

*November* 2. The present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has lately acquired the character of being the most active Viceroy which that kingdom has known for many years. But it is also said, that he affects a very haughty behaviour to the people on this side the water, and that this proceeds from a firm confidence in his own abilities.

They write from Madrid, that the Austrians have actually taken possession of the famous Pontine Marshes in Italy, and that the whole Austrian army in Transylvania, and that near Gallicia are in motion.

Sir Joseph Yorke, by his long residence in Holland, it is well known, is well acquainted with the genius of the Dutch, as well as of the constitution of that country, and we are informed that in consequence of this, that our ministry have a great confidence in that part of the world. We are likewise informed that he has very lately acquainted them, that there subsists a large agitation between the Prince of Orange and the King of Prussia, and he would advise England to provide against the worst. From that known plotting head of this latter great Frederick it is feared something very dangerous to the peace of this nation is afoot in birth; and unless our ministry are such skilful midwives as to procure an abortion, we shall be surprised with something monstrous.

*Nov.* 3. The notable genius of the minister has met with a severe rebuff! The proposed tax on the Irish absentees is inevitably damned; and the fifty thousand pounds addition to the revenue are entirely vanished. The sum, Sir, to be sure was great, and of course flattering. It was the maiden effort of Lord North, and his royal master was well pleased with it. Frequent cabinet councils were held upon the occasion, and the expediency was as repeatedly applauded. At length Sir, it was resolved to introduce it into the House of Commons the next sessions; and the first Lord of the Treasury, undertook to manage the business; but when the matter was finally settled, and every one at St. James's was vociferous in their plaudits of the minister, behold a spirited remonstrance appeared signed by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Rockingham, and Lord Shelburne. This formidable triumvirate overthrew the choice plan, and the whole cabinet was in confusion. This remonstrance was followed by a letter, enquiring who the framer of this extraordinary tax was, and strange to tell, *nobody knows*. Lord North, upon his honour, totally disclaims it, and all knowledge of the author, and no one will venture to own it, the tax is, however dropt, and the above Noblemen have triumphed, to the no small mortification of the treasury bench.

By the latest accounts from Petersburgh it appears, that the Empress, heartily tired of the state of slavery she finds herself in, from her connections with the two German courts, is resolved to terminate her disputes amicably with the Porte.

They write from Brest that nine men of war are ordered to be equipped in all haste at Brest, and several Captains have received orders to repair hither forthwith.

*Nov.* 4. The Duke of Grafton, it is said, ever since he has been out of office, has applied very closely to the study of the English laws and government, and that now he is a most accomplished statesman; therefore whenever Lord North resigns, he is to succeed him, and will give the public reason to say very different things of him from what they have hitherto said. However strange this may apper we are told 'tis fact.

They write from Madrid, that a discovery has been made of a set of coiners in South America, who have counterfeited the specie of that country, to the amount of six or eight millions. Several Jesuits are found among them.

Sadi Bey Ali, son of the late Bey of Tripoly, is said to be in Holland, and a convert to Christianity. The near view of absolute power will prove his sincerity.

Several accounts from Spain inform, that there was never known greater expedition made in the several sea ports of that kingdom, in building new ships and repairing the old ones, than at present.

*Extract of a letter from the Hague, Oct.* 29.

"According to our advices from Petersburgh, some important affairs seem to be upon the carpet there, and the Empress is in great agitation from the apprehension of some revolution in Russia. In short, it is supposed a few weeks will produce some very extraordinary event in that country. In the mean time, money is very scarce at Petersburgh, and we learn from Amsterdam, that the course of exchange to Petersburgh is so low, that the rouple, which used to be worth 50 sous, is now worth no more than 40."

*Extract of a letter from Dantzic, Oct.* 20.

"The affairs of this city have now taken a more prosperous turn than could have been expected. M. Reichard, the Prussian agent here, has notified to Count Golowkin, the Russian Minister, and the Magistracy, that his Prussian Majesty, in consequence of some overtures made him by the Court of Warsaw, relative to the delivery to him of the Dutchy of Samogitia, has agreed to renounce all and every of his claims to this city as soon as the said Dutchy shall be delivered."

A correspondent says, "the King of Prussia has formally declared, that he has no claims on the Bishopric of Ossenburgh, or any places dependant on it in the circle of Westphalia."

Private letters from Copenhagen say, that the troubles in that Kingdom daily increase, and that the designing Queen Dowager has made a powerful party, that it is feared she will overturn the present government; that the Prussian Ambassador is consulted by her and Prince Frederick upon all occasions, and that expresses are daily going to and from Berlin, from which it is suspected that the King of Prussia is a promoter of the troubles in that unhappy kingdom.

A discovery has lately been made at Paris of a great number of manuscript papers of M. de Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray. This valuable acquisition consists of a translation of six books of Homer's Odyssey, a translation of the chief orations of Demosthenes; great numbers of letters, themes given to the Duke of Burgundy, corrected with his own hand; and Telemachus, with several additions and notes that never appeared before.

The Prussian Ambassador not meeting with such a satisfactory reception in a late conference as he expected, thought fit to throw out a menace of returning home abruptly; to which he was answered with great indifference, "Sir, you have certainly a right to go when you please, but remember, when once you have set out, you are not to return again.

*Nov* 6 We have it from very respectable authority that the Irish Absentee Bill is stopped. The Minister, apprehensive of a most formidable opposition, and dreading an union of the Bedford, Rockingham, and Shelburne parties, has desisted from a measure which could not be prosecuted but at the expence of his downfall. In consequence of this change of sentiment, the Bill will not pass the Irish House of Lords, nor pay a visit to St. James's for the sanction of Majesty.

It is strongly reported, that the Irish Absentee Bill was a measure adopted by the Bedford faction, to render the present Premier odious, and by exciting an opposition of the first familes, to force him to an immediate resignation.

A plan is said to have been lately suggested for entirely abolishing the Vice Admiralty Courts in America, and to establish, in the room thereof, Officers for the transaction of naval business upon a more general plan.

The King of Prussia has very lately revived his old claim on the Court of London, viz. of the money due to him at the conclusion of the last peace; and in such terms, that there is not the least doubt of his intentions of appearing before Hanover, next spring, at the head of his troops; which when a certain patriotic Nobleman heard, he said, he did not wonder at it, but was rather surprised he had not done it long ago, as he could not be unacquainted by his Minister at our Court, with the convulsed situation of our affairs, and the feebleness of our Ministry.

It was yesterday currently reported that a challenge has been given and accepted of between a certain Patriot (Mr. Wilkes,) and a late Magistrate (Mr. Townshend) owing to the latter calling the former to an account for the abuse he had thrown on him during his magistracy.

A gentleman of the Law in Clement's Inn has undertaken for a wager of 500l. to walk from York to London and back again in the space of six days; the distance is 403 miles. Several thousand pounds are betted, and he sets out on his extraordinary journey on Monday morning next.

*Nov.* 15. The Archbishop of Lemburg, Prince Primate of Poland, who lately died at Warsaw, has left his whole fortune, which is very considerable, to his Polish Majesty.

The Lords of the Admiralty, it is said, have given orders for sixteen sail of the line, completely manned and victualled, to be ready to rendevous at Spithead the 10th of February next.

They write from Lisbon, that a Portuguese man of war arrived lately in the Tagus from a cruise, who had, about sixteen leagues off the rock, met an Algerine xebeque, mounting twenty guns; they both at first hoisted English colours, but upon drawing nearer each other, struck them, and displayed their proper colours; upon which the Portuguese run out her lower tier, and poured a broad side into the Algerine, which sunk her, and most of the crew perished.

*Extract of a letter from Dublin.*

"The effects of the conduct of the late Viceroy is severely felt by the Earl of Harcourt, who has not yet been able to carry one motion in Parliament: our patriots are resolved now to tent our wounds to the quick.——The most execrable curses are pronounced against Lord Townshend by both parties.——Our members, notwithstanding the mean opinion you folks at the helm have of them, have some abilities and great honesty; and we all know what those things will effect. We expect a thorough reformation here, which has been much wanted."

A message to the following effect it is said to be in contemplation: "His Majesty finds it necessary to observe how great licence is taken in publishing false and scandalous libels, such as are a reproach to any government. This evil seems to be too strong for the laws now in force. It is, therefore, recommended to you to find a remedy equal to the mischief."

Sir Charles Knowles, Bt. his Majesty's Fleet will return the ensuing spring, should a peace, as is generally expected, take place between the Turks and Russians.

They write from Dublin, that in all it is intended to be passed this session, laying a heavy penalty on Irish artificers going into foreign service, and on those who engage them.

*Nov.* 16. A correspondent says, that if the actual state of the nation be but considered with a dispassionate eye, and with an equal disdain of court-servility, and of party spirit, the following conclusion can hardly not be drawn; to wit, that the British annals do not afford a conjuncture more pregnant than the present one with an indispensable necessity for recourse to Parliament, if that body is not reduced to a mere shadowy, unsubstantial form. The critical situation of things on the continent; the attention due to Ireland; the tender consideration of our colonies; the fluctuation of the public credit; the danger of depopulation; a reinspection into a castle in the air, which, for a strong hold of the Mogul empire, has been built in that field of wind; with a number of other points remaining to be adjusted and settled for the safety and satisfaction of the people of this country; all these one would naturally imagine from such a mass of parliamentary business, and so breakless of delay, as must fix on an adjournment, at *this* time, a note of even a treasonable negligence or omission. But no. However manifestly there be an accumulation of affairs, great and important enough to command an uninterrupted session to commence from this instant and continue to Midsummer, that is to say, if a due digestion of them was to take place, instead of the usual crude, superficial, slovenly manner of treating them; there are who DARE talk of putting off the session to a distant day, as of a measure long resolved on. As such a measure then is flagrantly opposite to every idea of common justice to the people, and consequently to sound policy, the odds are a thousand to one that the report is true. Be it so. There is one consolation however remains to this unfortunate country, that since the activity of a dead majority is either destroyed by an effeminate indolence a rotten acquiescence, or ingrossed by selfishness and by objects full as foreign to this nation as to that of Monopotapa, a Parliament not sitting, nor doing any thing, must be still preferable to a Parliament that, when sitting, is for ever doing something infinitely worse than nothing.

BOSTON, January 6.

It having been reported that one Withington of Dorchester had taken up and partly disposed of a Chest of the East India Company's Tea, (which by some means had escaped the total destruction of it on the evening of the 16th ult. and had floated ashore on Dorchester Point) a number of persons went last Friday evening to the houses of Captain Ebenezer Withington, and his brother Philip Withington (both living on the lower road of Milton) and with their consent thoroughly searched their houses; but finding no tea, they proceeded to the house of old Ebenezer Withington, at a place called Sodom, below Dorchester meeting house, where they found part of a half chest, this they seized and brought to the common in this town, where they committed it to the flames.

We are well informed, that the masters of the sloops, who brought up the cargo, except the tea, of the brig William, Capt. Loring, from London, who was cast ashore at Cape Cod, refused bringing that detestable herb. But we learn, that the skipper of a schooner, from Salem, undertook, through ignorance, to bring it as far as the Castle wharf. It seems to be a matter of consideration, among the consignees, who reside there. What shall be done with it?

NEW-YORK, January 13, 1774.

*Extract of a Letter from London, Oct. 9, 1773*

"You may depend upon the Truth of what I shall write you on Public Affairs, as I have the most certain Information and Knowledge of all the secret and principal Springs of Motion in the Government.

"I am amazed, and mortified beyond Measure, to find the Virtue, Wisdom, Generosity and Greatness, that used to distinguish the British Nation, sunk into their opposite Vices. The Public Taste seems to be depraved, and the Powers of Reasoning and just Reflection to be lost in Dissipation. Matters of the highest Importance, on which the Welfare, and even the very Existence of the British Empire depends, are treated as idle Whimsies, scarce deserving a serious Thought; while the most contemptible Trifles, and pernicious Extravagancies, are the principal Objects of general Attention and Pursuit. Never did Passion run higher for high Titles, Wealth and Power. So passionately are these desired, that to procure them nothing is thought too difficult, too dangerous, too base, too dishonest, or too cruel: But they are not desired for good, but evil Purposes. Riches are not desired to relieve the Distressed, to feed the Hungry, clothe the Naked, and relieve the Prisoners; to encourage Industry, to free worthy Persons from those accidental Embarrassments that too frequently make their Lives unhappy, and deprive their Families and Country of their Usefulness; to promote Schemes for the Aggrandizement of their Country by the noblest of all Channels, the Freedom and Happiness of its Inhabitants—a Happiness arising from conscious Integrity, and a comfortable Subsistance on the Fruits of their Industry. High Titles are not desired as affording Opportunities for public Service, as Incentives to noble Actions, and giving them Weight and Efficacy; nor is Power coveted for the Protection of Virtue and Innocence, to punish bold Offenders, to rescue the Weak from Oppression and Wrong, nor for any Purposes of Benevolence, either public or private. Riches are now chiefly desired for the Indulgence of Pride, Luxury and Sensuality; to be spent on stately Houses, costly Furniture, Equipages, and Dress; numerous Servants, extravagant Feasts, and Diversions, Lewdness, Gluttony, drunkenness, and every vice to which deprav'd Appetite can stimulate: Greatness and Power are chiefly now sought after as the Means of pursuing a Course of Vice and Dissipation, without Restraint or Fear of Punishment, to support a Plan of Proceeding agreeable to the prevailing Taste and Principles of the Times, our dearest Rights seem to be the devoted Sacrifice, and continual Incroachments are made upon the English Constitution, which unless prevented by the Virtue and Resolution of the Americans, is in Danger of being entirely broken and destroyed.

"At the same Time that the public Expences have been increased beyond all Bounds, numerous Sources from which the national Wealth used to flow in, have been, by most incomprehensible Policy, cut off and destroyed. The Effects begin to be felt severely. The Managers are at their Wits End, for Money to support their numerous Tribe of Dependents, and procure a Majority of fit Members to enslave their Constituents, and Vote away the Liberty and Property of their Country.

"Having drained all the Sources of the Revenue in England, the Scheme was formed to recruit the Funds from America, and the Article of the East India Company's Tea, was thought extremely proper to begin the Experiment. For this Purpose it was, that the Duty on that Article was reserved, and indeed that it was made lower than at first, whereby it might have the better Chance to escape Opposition; but if by the Reception of it, the Right of Taxation should be admitted, as soon as the Colonies become familiarized to it, I can, from the best Authority assure you, that the Design is, gradually to raise the Duties, and extend them to every Article of your Commerce, and of the Necessaries of Life, till you shall be taxed as much as the people are in England."

[*The Conclusion in our next.*]

About the Middle of last Month, arrived here the Nancy, a small Brig, George Smith, Master, William Harrison, Mate, from the Highlands of Scotland, with near 200 Passengers on board; who being reported to be sickly, were ordered to be landed on Andrews's Island, where they were supplied with Provision and Necessaries (it is said, by Doct. M'Adam) from the Town. After remaining about twenty Days on the Island, where four of them died in Consequence of Sickness contracted on the Passage, the rest, in the last Week of December and first in this Month, procured Passages to Town, where many of them landed on the Dock late in the Night, and being weak and emaciated, thinly clad, some of them sickly, most of them without Money, and none knowing where to go, or how to obtain Necessaries, or shelter themselves from the inclemency of the Weather, which was freezing cold, and the Ground covered with Snow, their Condition appeared to be truly deplorable. Their Distress, which was almost entirely unknown in the City, was heighten'd by their general Ignorance of the English Language, which few of them could speak or understand. However their Appearance excited the Compassion of those few People, who happened to see them, who with Difficulty, at such late Hours, procured Houses to shelter them, and good Fires and Necessaries to warm and comfort them, but some, who rambled into the Town from the rest, and were in Danger of perishing in the Streets, were taken into the Watch House and shelter'd till the Morning. As soon as the Situation of these poor People came to be known, many of the Inhabitants contributed to their present Relief, and gave Information to the Magistrates, who we hear have since taken them under their Care and Protection, till other Means can be found for their Support. On the 2d Instant, Notice being given that a Collection would be made for them that Evening, at the Old Presbyterian Church, many People of various Denominations, attended on purpose to contribute, when near £.80 was collected; and on Sunday last, proper Notice being given, Collections were made in all the English Churches in this City, for the same laudable Purpose; whereby it is hoped these People will be relieved in their present Necessities, and by kind Treatment and proper Assistance, now will be enabled hereafter, to support themselves comfortably, by their own Industry, and abundantly repay their Obligations to that Country, which they now find an Asylum from Oppression and Distress.

It having been publickly reported that these People have been ill used on the Passage, the following Account was taken from the Mouth of some of the Passengers, viz.

That as they were informed, the Vessel, which belonged to England, was hired by Mr. Gray, of the Shire of Southerland in the North of Scotland, and was to be addressed to his Brother, in or near New-York, in America, That the Agreement on which the Passengers embarked was, That each of them should pay for the Passage to New York, £.3: 6: Sterling; except about thirty five Persons, who for their Passage were to be sold as indented Servants, for three Years. That, for Children under ten Years of Age, the Passage of two was to be reckoned as one. That the Allowance to each Passenger was to have been as follows, viz. Porridge and Butter for Breakfast, and two Pounds of Meal, each Day; Biscuit and Cheese twice a Week, half a Pound of Pease and ½ a Pound of Meat, each Week; that for all other Matters they made no particular Agreement, trusting to the Captain. That on this Agreement, on the seventeenth of September, about 300 Men, Women, and Children, reckon'd as about 188 Passengers, embark'd at the Harbour of Muckle Ferry, near the Town of Dornoch, in Southerland, and found themselves greatly incommoded for want of Room, and proper Conveniencies. That there were only two Pots on board, one of about eight Gallons for common Use, the other of about 3 Gallons for the Captain's Use. That these were insufficient for so many Passengers, and that a Month or six Weeks before their Arrival at New York, the largest Pot was, by a Storm render'd useless, and that they were not permitted the Use of the other, till after twelve, or 1 o'Clock, till 6, so that most of them were obliged to eat their Meal raw, with stinking Water. That they were stinted in most of the Articles of their Allowance. That they had no Butter, except about half a Firkin; instead of two Pound of Meal each Day, they had only one Pound, and one Third of that of Pease Meal. That they had Biscuit and Cheese only six Times on the Passage, and then only one Biscuit and a small Bit of Cheese each, and on these Days were allowed nothing else the whole Day;—instead of half a Pound of Pease and of Beef each, per Week, they had Pease only once, and then not more than half a Pound to three People, and instead of half a Pound of Meat per Week, they had only about two and a half Pound each, during the Voyage. That on the Passage near all fell Sick, occasioned, as they suppose, by the Stench and unwholesomeness of the Place, and the Badness and Scantiness of their Provisions. That the Sick had seldom any Nourishment but raw Meal and stinking Water; that the Captain had plenty of Gin and Tea on board, which some of them would have been glad to purchase, but were generally unable to afford it, as he sold the Gin at 2/6. and the Tea at 6d. a Quart, Sterling Money. That they were used with great Unkindness, both by the Captain and Mate, who often gave them abusive Language, pushed and beat them when they came in their Way; and that of the Sickness, want of Necessaries and harsh Treatment, 104 Persons in the Whole, as near as they could calculate died on the Passage, besides 7 Children, who were born and died on board.

[*A more particular Account of this Affair, which came to hand too late for this Paper, will be in our next.*]

Custom House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Brig Pasley, T. Mountanye, Madeira; Sloop Fame, J. Leaycraft, ditto; Brig Charming Peggy, J. Boyd, Jamaica; Lydia, W. Adair, Liverpool; Sloop William, J. Larkin, Rhode Island; Dove, A. Snell, North-Carolina; Speedwell, V. Miller, Rhode-Island; Magdalene, B. Amory, St. Eustatia; Susanna Z. Williams, Hispaniola; Brig Friendship, G. Goosely, Virginia.

Outwards, Sloop William, Alexander Crocket, Gibraltar; Lucretia, W. Grieves, St. Christophers; Brig Badger, A. Wilson, Dublin; Ship Hercules, J. Norwood, ditto; Sloop Pennsylvania Farmer, J. Hodge, St. Christophers; Schooner Warwick, D. Harvey, Barbados; Ship Renown, A. Keith, Newry; Sloop Robert, W. B. Banting, Virginia; Peggy, C. Medcalf, ditto; Brig Prince of Wales, T. Mason, Philadelphia.

Cleared Ship Robert, M. Russell, Newry; Glasgow, A. Marquis, Cadiz; Sloop Sally, J. Craig, Dominica; Phœnix, E. Tilly, Lisbon; Dove, N. Bull, Rhode Island; Polly, S. Henry, Georgia; Adventurer, W. Goodrich, Pensacola.


THE House and Lot of Ground, belonging to and now occupied by Mr. Dennis Carlton, which is to be sold on Wednesday next, the 29th Instant, may be viewed any Day before the Sale.

THOMAS W. MOORE.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A YOUNG MAN who can be well recommended, and would be willing to serve as Clerk or Assistant, to a Merchant, Shop-Keeper, or Manufactory, or to wait on a Gentleman.

N. B. He understands Clothing Hair, Shaving, or taking Care of Horses. Inquire of the Printer.

On TUESDAY the 25th Instant,

Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, at Twelve o'Clock,

THE large well built House and Lot now in the Tenure of Mr. Samuel Farmer, near the Exchange, together with the two tenements in the rear, on Bayard-street. The lot is large and convenient, having a passage through from Queen-street to Bayard-street. A plan may be seen and the conditions of sale known, by applying to

22, 26. THOS. W. MOORE.

ALL Persons that have any lawful Demands against the Estate of JONATHAN HOLMES, Merchant, late of this City, deceased; are requested to send in their Accounts, to the Subscriber; And all Persons that are any Ways indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

SARAH HOLMES, Administratrix.

19, 21.

To be *Sold*, at *private Sale*,

(In such Parcels as may best suit the Purchasers,)

THE FARM OR PLANTATION whereon Elbert Haring, deceased, lately lived, lying in the Out-Ward of the City of New-York: For further Information and Particulars, Inquire of Samuel Jones, Esq: (near the French Church, New York;) one of the Executors. If the same is not sold by the first Day of April next, it will be let.

ALSO for Sale, the Stock of Horses, Cattle, &c. &c. belonging to the Estate of the said Deceased.

ELIZABETH HARING, Executrix.
PETRUS BOGERT,
SAMUEL JONES,
JOHN DE PEYSTER, Jun.
JOHN HARING,
} Executors

19, 23.

To be SOLD, at public VENDUE,

On the Premises, on Monday the 24th Day of January, Instant, or at private Sale any Time before;

THE Dwelling House and Lot wherein Mrs. Helena Rutgers lately lived (being a brick house two stories high) fronting Queen-street, near the Fly-market, and almost opposite the Mayor's. The house has a cellar and cellar kitchen under it, and seven fire places including those of the kitchens. There is a very good spacious kitchen adjoining on the rear, with a pantry and a convenient room above it, and a pump and cistern in the yard. The house is in as good a stand for business perhaps, as any in the city.

ALSO to be sold at public vendue the day after, at the same place, and to continue till the whole is sold, all the shop goods, plate, and other household furniture, late of the said Mrs. Rutgers.

ALSO to be sold at public vendue on the premises, on the 26th day of January instant, three dwelling houses and lots belonging to them, and one other vacant lot, wharf, and water lot (late belonging to the estate of Petrus Rutgers, deceased) situate at the North-river, fronting Thurman's slip, near the New market. The particular description of the several houses and lots will be published in the next week's paper.

If any person inclines to purchase any of the above houses or lots in the mean time, he may apply to either of the subscribers, who will dispose of the same at private sale. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

ADRIAN RUTGERS,
RICHARD SHARPE,
JOHN MORIN SCOTT,
BENJAMIN KISSAM.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1774.

For CHARTER to any of the *Windward Islands*,

THE BRIG FRIENDSHIP,

BURTHEN 120 Tons, now discharging at the ALBANY PIER: For Terms apply to GEORGE GOOSLEY, Master.

January 12, 1774. 19, 21.

LOTTERY.

FOR the sale of a house and lot of Ground, now in the possession of Nathaniel Sloo; the said lot lying on the west side of Chapel-street, extending on the said street, 37 feet in front, and running back at one end 22 and a half feet; and at the other, 19 and a half feet. The house on the said lot is new, 22 feet in front, two stories high, has four fire places, and a dry cellar under the house.

In this lottery, which, if the tickets are sold, is to be drawn the 21st of March next; there are to be, at two dollars each, 1200 tickets, of which 331 will be prizes, amounting to 2400 dollars, from the whole of which, 1 per cent is to be deducted to defray the expences.

SCHEME.

| | | | | | dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize, of the house and lot above-mentioned, for which a deed will be executed, and an indisputable title given to the proprietor of the fortunate ticket, to which it shall be drawn, | | | | | 1200 |
| 1 Do. Cash, | — | — | — | | 250 |
| 1 Do. | — | — | — | | 200 |
| 1 Do. | — | — | — | | 50 |
| 2 Do. | — | of 25 | Dollars, | | 50 |
| 3 Do. | — | 10 | — | | 30 |
| 20 Do. | — | 5 | — | | 100 |
| 300 Do. | — | 3 | — | | 900 |
| 331 Prizes, | | | | | |
| 869 Blanks, | | | | | |
| 1200 Tickets, at two Dollars each, are | | | | | 2400 |

Tickets to be had of *Nathaniel Sloo*, at the Bible and Crown, Chapel-street; *Mr. David Barclay*, Peck's Slip; or *John Holt*, Printer, in Dock-street, near the Coffee House.

## POETS CORNER.

### WINTER.

THE fields and groves, in verdure clad,
Now charm the eyes no more;
But nature looks with aspect sad,
While Winter's cold winds roar.
Tempestuous storms successive rend,
And clouds in rain, and snow descend.

All nature feels the mighty change;
The wing'd inhabitants of air
No longer o'er the woodlands range,
But hover near the wily snare.
In search of food they quit the spray,
And fall to treacherous man a prey.

The herds and flocks attention claim,
To guard them from the storm;
This, interest prompts the country dame,
And herdsman to perform.
The insect race, which swarm'd of late,
Now shrink into a lifeless state.

The herbs and flow'rs that deck'd the field,
Are wither'd all, and lost;
The streams and Brooks to ice congeal'd,
Are chain'd by Winter's frost.
But nature's changes all combine,
To prove their Author's hand divine.

Nor can mankind exemption claim,
From Winter's rigid sway;
It's chilling power thro' all our frame,
We feel, and must obey.
Let not the wealthy then withhold,
Their aid to shield the poor from cold.

Unequal is the present state
Of man (by Heav'n designed)
To some is giv'n a gentler fate,
With good of ev'ry kind.
Whilst others feel oppression's hand,
Nor can a single joy command.

Th'inclement season's cheerless reign,
With tenfold rigour falls,
On those who penury sustain
And want's severest calls.
When tender parents can't supply
Those wants, for which their infants die.

May you, whom God has amply blest,
With fortune's bounteous store,
Compassionate the wretch distress'd,
And help the needy poor.
With liberal hand, and generous heart,
Of fortune's gifts bestow a part.

When you partake the plenteous board,
Think on the misery that waits
On those whose wretchedness afford
No joyous cheer, nor wholsome meats.
Debarr'd the social fire, and hearty meal,
Oh! think of all the misery they feel.

Nor let th' uplifted hand, in vain,
Your kind assistance crave;
'Tis your's, their blessing to obtain,
And from distress to save.
So may the horn of plenty ever flow,
And Heav'n on you its richest gifts bestow.

MARIA

For NEWRY,
The SHIP
NEEDHAM,
Captain WILLIAM CHEVERS,

WILL fail with all convenient speed, one half of her cargo being ready to go on board: For freight or passage, agree with the Captain, at Cruger's wharf, or WILLIAM NEILSON. Dec. 18, 1773.

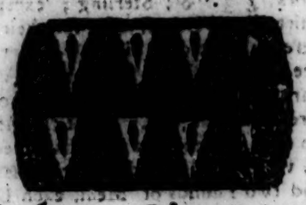
A few Firkins of choice
ROSE BUTTER,
THE BEST IRISH
POTATOES in HAMPERS.
A few KEGS of the best
RAISINS AND FIGS;
And a few Boys and Girls Times,
For sale. Inquire as above. 16. 19.

FOR DUBLIN,

The BRIG
BADGER,
ALLEN WILSON,
COMMANDER; a fine large stout Vessel, will sail with all Expedition; a good Part of her Cargo being ready to go on Board: For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN WOODWARD, or the Master on Board. 17 20

IRISH LINENS,
FROM 18d. to 8s. per Yard, Callicoes, Cottons, and Chintzes, Tabborets, Moreens, &c. &c. to be sold upon very reasonable Terms, for Cash, three, or six Months Credit, by 8
JOHN WOODWARD,
At his STORE, near the *Fly Market*,
Who has also for Sale a Quanty of the best
NEW YORK RUM.

Nelbitt Deane,
HATS,
MANUFACTURED by the Advertiser (residing in the old Coffee-House, opposite the New.—New-York) to excell in fineness, cut, colour, and both: And by a method peculiar to himself, to save sale, and prevent the sweat of the head damaging the crown: Encouragement to those who buy to sell again. He, impress with the deepest gratitude, being sensible of the many favours, and honours conferred on him, does, unfeignedly return, to all those who have favoured him with their custom, and interest, his most humble and hearty thanks; assuring them, at the same time, that by all possible means, he will ever endeavour, to discharge himself in his function, with faithfulness, to all mankind.



John Siemon,
FURRIER, in DOCK STREET,
Opposite Mr. HOLT's PRINTING OFFICE;
Has for SALE,

A General and complete assortment, of new fashioned muffs and tippets, ermine, cloak linings, &c. &c.

He likewise manufactures, and sells, gentlemen's caps, and gloves, lined with fur, very useful for travelling, and sleighing.

He also trims Lady's robes, and riding-dresses, and faces and lapels gentlemen's waistcoats, &c.

HE HAS ALSO TO SELL,

A parcel of ground squirrel muffs and tippetts; and the very best black marten and marten throat ditto, fit for exportation; and gives the highest price for water-witches, ground squirrel, mole, and white weasel skins.

SAMUEL LOUDON's
Circulating Library,
Will be opened the 1st Day of January, 1774.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for reading are taken in at twenty shillings per annum, half to be paid at subscribing. Occasional readers to pay by the week or volume. The prices of which, with rules for reading, will be particularly affixt to the catalogue, which is now printing, and will be ready to be delivered to subscribers, and other readers next month.

The design is set on foot at the desire of several very respectable inhabitants in this city, and shall be conducted with all possible diligence and fidelity, in providing books both instructive and entertaining, and written by authors of the most established reputation. 'Tis hoped that all who approve of the undertaking, will do their utmost to encourage it, and without delay; as every body may see that it's existence and perfection, depends on the encouragement it meets with, by enabling the undertaker to provide and keep in order, a sufficient number of valuable books.

JUST PUBLISHED, BY
SAMUEL LOUDON,
THE RELIGIOUS TRADER,
Price 1/6.

'Tis a book admirably fitted, by its proper representation of the trader's duties, and the close and warm enforcement of them upon the conscience, to do excellent service, under the blessing of God, to the shop and to the world.—The following sheets contain a rich measure of wholsome instruction, such as every trader should write upon his heart, and practice in his shop and family. Recommendatory preface, by the Revd. J. Wain, D.D.

IMPORTED by the SAMSON;
And other late arrivals,
A parcel of Pictures, Prints and Maps,
Among which are, dissected maps of England, Scotland, Ireland, America, &c. Drawing books, Family Bibles, Macknight's Harmony of the four Gospels; Shuckford's Connection, Beattie on Truth, Hervey's Works; Fleury on the Bible, Henry's select Works, Poole's Annotations on the Bible; a great variety of Divinity and History Books, writing paper, sealing wax, wafers, gold scales, &c. &c. 17 20

TO BE SOLD,
And possession given in February next, or sooner, if required,
THE
FURNACE,
SITUATED in the town of Salisbury, and province of Connecticut, in New England, having been lately rebuilt on the most approved plan; all the conveniencies about the same being either new, or in very good repair; together with all the utensils, and a complete set of patterns for hollow ware, and other castings; the sole property of a piece of water, from which the Furnace is supplied, the area measuring six hundred acres; a mansion house most agreeably situated, consisting of four rooms on a floor; a good garden, and other conveniencies; two other houses for workmen; a store completely fitted for English, and West India goods, and provisions, a counting house, and bed chamber, a large barn, with stabling for horses and oxen; also a property in the bed of iron ore, in Salisbury, known by the ore grant, with an exclusive right of digging, raising, and carrying away ore from another bed, known by Chatfield's ore bed; and the right of soil in a piece of land, joining west on the ore grant, which contains iron ore: These beds all lie within two miles of the furnance. Also, seven hundred and fifty three acres of land near the furnance, three hundred of which are under improvement; and the whole well watered. The premises are situated in a healthy, pleasant, and fruitful country, on the high road from Hartford to Hudson's river, and Albany. The Quality of the iron, made from the above beds of ore, is well known, both in England, and America, to be equal to any made on this continent; the quantity of ore (which lies near the surface) appears inexhaustible; the country round is well supplied with wood for coal, and the regular supply of water at all seasons (without danger from floods) admits of the furnace being in blast all the year. The iron is excellent for potash kettles, sugar boilers for the West Indies, and military stores. The furnace not taking all the water, any additional works may be erected with convenience, and small expence; and the rapid settlement of an extensive country, to the north, and northwest, must daily increase the demand for every article usually cast at a furnace. A considerable trade in English and West India goods, may be introduced; out of which the works would be supplied with Rock, and provisions, and carried on with more ease and profit, than such business can, in a country where there are but few inhabitants.

ALSO TO BE SOLD,
A complete double
FORGE,

With four fires and two hammers, now at work, together with all necessary utensils; situated in Colebrook, Connecticut, near the road from Hartford to the furnace; built in 1772, after the best model, with a good stream and head of water, and in case of need, in very dry seasons, the privilege of a pond of water, five miles in length, for a supply to the forge; the like caution is observed to prevent the business being retarded in winter, by having the wheels under cover, with large iron stoves, and canals dug to carry off the surplus water. Adjacent to the forge there is a dwelling house, with four rooms on a floor, a store and cellar, four houses for workmen, a barn, coal house, iron house, and blacksmiths's shop, all built in 1771. ALSO, a saw mill and dwelling house, a small distance from the forge (with good situations for erecting other works on the same stream) and two hundred and eighty nine acres of land round the forge and saw mill, about 50 of which are under improvement. The forge is situated in the centre of a large tract of wood land, surrounded with a settled country, which is in want of refined bar iron, there being little manufactured in Connecticut, and the consumption considerable. This estate, joined with that in Salisbury, is capable of many improvements. For further particulars apply to Mr. Peter Vandervoort, merchant, in New York, Mr. James Holmes, or Mr. Jared Lane, at the furnace, Mr. Ogden, at the forge, or Captain William Tiley, at Hartford. 15

JOHN WOODWARD,
At his store, near the Fly-Market,
HAS imported (in the ship Dutchess of Gordon, Captain Wilson, who is just arrived) a neat and large assortment of three quarters, fewes eights, and yard wide Irish linens, callicoes, cottons, and chintzes, copper plate and fine chints furniture cottons, and Silesias, Yorkshire bustings, black and white durants, plain and figured tabborets, moreen petticoat flannels, white and mixed ditto, blue and scarlet Duffels for the negroe boys, bandanoes, fine and coarse silk handk'fs of the latest taste, the most fashionable sprigs for the season, superfine, middling, and coarse Hats, Bonnets, &c. &c.
18 19.

ENNIS GRAHAM
MERCHANT TAYLOR,
At his CLOTH STORE, the Corner of Wall-Street, Facing Mr. Rivington's new PRINTING-OFFICE;

HAS just imported in the London, Captain Chambers, from London, and the last Vessels from London, Bristol, and Liverpool, a neat Assortment of superfine Cloths; amongst which are the following new Colours:

TYRIAN, navy,
Laylock, aurora,
Pearl and garnet,
Ingrain Cloths.
Scarlet, buff, } Superfine
Garnet, } Casamer.
Light blue, }
A curious assortment of
VEST PATTERNS,
White and buff tambour, embroidered cassamer,
White silk, embroidered with gold,
White silk do. with silver,
Coloured silk ditto, with silver and gold,
White chain silk do. with gold,
Coloured silk ditto, with gold and silver,
Straw do. ditto, with gold,
White satin ditto, with gold,
White satin ditto, with silver,
Grey silk ditto, with silver,
Different coloured silk ditto, with gold & silver with coloured flowers,
Plain silk ditto, with shades,
Purdet ditto, do.
Gold flowered court velvet, for vests,
Scarlet, white, Blue, and cloth colour silk shagg, for lining clothes,
Cotton spotted velvets, now worne by the English Court,
Genoa velvet, of different colours,
Spitalfield do. for collers,
Royal ribbed Chickfets,
Striped velveret,
Gold and silver lace; amongst which are, a new fashion'd gold & silver spangled chain lace,
A new fashion gold and silver treble chain and spangled lace,
Very handsome gold and silver spangled bands, buttons, and loops,
Very handsome gold and silver spangled hat buckles to match,
Gold embroidered with black; buttons, loops, and bands,
Gold and silver embroidered buttons on cloth, to match the fine cloths,
Gold and silver, broad and narrow, vellum lace, gold and silver bullion fringe, for the ARMY & MILITIA Gentlemen.
Gold and silver vellum,
Do. Thread,
Do. Cord,
Do. Garters,
Do. Chain,
Do. Torsels,
Gold spangled loops and frogs for cloths,
Prunellos and Oxford crape, for the Clergy, and gentlemen of the long Robe,
Brown Prunellos, and white crape,
Serge Dufoy,
India grogram, padufoy, satin,
Corded tabby, of different colours,
India taffety and persian, and white Roman taffety, for lining cloths,
Black and cloth coloured Barcelona India silk, Chintz, and Scotch checked linen handkerchiefs,
Scarlet, buff, } Sales
and black }
Black, blue, and scarlet hairbine,
Camlets, figathies, duroys,
Double allopeen, serge denim,
Everlasting, calicoes and cottons,
Durdet, starret, damascus, loretta,
Cotton denim, cotton cantoon,
White India demity, white jannet,
White and coloured janes, white fustinet,
Pillow & other fustians
Thicklets, Russia huckaback,
Cambricks, pistol lawn, long lawn,
Irish linen, dowlas, garlix,
Brown Holland, Russia sheeting,
Buff, white, and black silk breeches pieces,
Do. do. worsted ditto,
Silk, } Men's hose.
Silk and worsted,
Thread,
Cotton,
Cotton and worsted,
Worsted,
Women's, girl's, and boy's hose,
Doeskin, black, } Mens gloves
Beaver, shammoy,
Doeskin,
Black shammoy,
Black and cloth colour,
Brown and white thread,
Middling and common broad-cloths,
Forrest and hunters cloths, kersey,
Best Florida coating, Bearskin,
Fine ratteen, German serge,
Yellow, scarlet, white flannel,
Green and blue baize, long ells,
Superfine hair shag, of different colours,
Worsted shag ditto,
Ratinets, shalloons,
Durants, tammies,
Calamancoes,
New fashion scarf buttons,
Do. gilt, plated, and steel buttons,
Scarf cypher, } Twist
Silk & mankeen, }
Sewing silks, of all colours,
Rose garters,
Scotch garters,
Shoe, coat, and quality bindings,
White and brown buckram, glazed linen
Gloves, leyden, and Scotch thread,
Livery lace for cloaths and carriages,
Cap, apron, and red tapes, cord,
Horn buttons, leather breeches makers moulds,
Common, and glovers needles,
Mummy tiles,
Sealing wax and wafers,
Shoe and knee buckles,
Sleeve buttons,
Penknives, knives and forks, &c. &c.
Taylor's tools,
Hatter's trimmings
Staymaker's do. &c. &c. &c. 6 9

FOR SALE,
TWO thousand Acres of exceeding fine LAND for Tobacco, wheat, or Indian Corn, lying on both sides of Bull Run, in Loudoun, and Prince William; about 300 Acres of it are Rich Low Ground, and mostly Level; it is likewise three Miles of two navigable Rivers, and about two Miles of two other; merchant Mills, in Loudoun, 30 Miles from Colchester, Alexandria, and Dumfries. If any Person, or Persons, incline to purchase the Whole, or any Part of the said Lands, they may be farmed them, and know the Terms by applying to Capt. Francis Peyton, in Loudoun County, who has full Power to treat for the same, or to the Subscriber. In case the said 2000 Acres, or any Part, or such Number of Acres (as) may suit the Purchaser) shall not be sold, the Subscriber will dispose of a Quantity of like Ground and neighbouring Lands, to such Inc.

ROBERT BURWELL.
Virginia, Dec. 1773.

By order of the Honourable Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; chief Justice of the Province of New-York: Notice is hereby given, that on the application of Henry Cruger, Jun. one of the creditors of Gilbert Forbes, of the City of New-York, to the said chief Justice, that, in pursuance of an act of the Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, of the Province of New-York, entitled, "An act to prevent frauds by bankrupts," divest the whole estate of the said Gilbert Forbes, real and personal, (wife excepted) and that unless he does discharge his debts within three months next after the public notice given; all his estate, real and personal, which shall be so seized, and taken, will be sold for the satisfaction of his creditors. Dated 23d December, 1773.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,
The BRIGANTINE
PRINCE of WALES,
THOMAS MASON,
MASTER,

WILL sail sometime next Week. For Freight or Passage, apply to MESSRS. HOLMES & LINSAY, of said Master, on board, at Cruger's Wharf.
New York, 6th Jan. 1774. 18 19.



NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Coffee-House;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of the above Length than Eleven are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after; and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

# SUPPLEMENT

To the [illegible] JOURNAL [illegible] Numb. 1619.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1776.


ABRAHAM [illegible],

A [illegible]

Mohair and [illegible] shalloon,

Garnet [illegible], of various colours,

Wilton [illegible],

Bath coatings, of divers colours,

Scarlet[illegible] dyed,

Blue and red duffels,

Striped blankets,

Pennistons and half thick,

Serges, and flannel,

Blankets, [illegible],

Scarlet and white [illegible], and

Negro coloured hair plush,

Coarse [illegible] do.

Serge [illegible], fustinet,

[illegible] do.

Black, blue buff, and [illegible] coloured horseclothing,

Men's and womens worsted, cotton and thread [illegible],

Silk [illegible],

Felt and castor hats,

Ratteen, [illegible],

Drapery and [illegible],

NOTICE to the PUBLIC,

[illegible]

UNIVERSAL STORE,

GERARDUS DUYCKINCK,

[illegible]

1st [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## JOHN MORTON,

Has just imported by the last ships from London, Bristol, Dublin, Garrick, Captain Kennedy, and Hope, Grace, Capt. Chambers, and intends speedily to import a neat and genteel assortment of goods, to suit the season; amongst which are,

GREEN and spotted rugs, Kaddy and Indian blankets, red and blue duffils, red, blue, broked, and grey duffil rugs, do. of all colours, broad cloths, from 6/ 6d. to 32/ per Yard, and Gascoigne serges, long ells, plains, red, yellow, and white do. striped do. sackcloth serges, coarse pennistons of all colours, red spotted furniture; plain and striped let, crimson, pink, blue, green and purple moreens; women's black Bristol stuffs, vens duck, Kaddy fleeting, canaffoes, brown, and white buckrams, fashionable callamancoes, durants, and tamies; double folded stuffs, striped and cross barr'd durants, checked tapies, striped, cross barr'd and plain camlets; Irish do. black and white crape, hatband do. men's and boy's felt, castor, and beaver hats; Irish linens, plain and long lawns, black raffels, black and cloth coloured taffaties and persians, plain and striped lutestrings, ¾ 7/8 and ¼ ell persellas of all colours, plain and flower'd black and white sattins, women's black and white silk gloves and mitts, black and coloured worsted do. women's, maid's and girl's purple, crimson, white and cloth coloured leather gloves and mitts; men's white silk hose and coloured silk caps, Scotch thread from No. 10 to 50, hemlin and cloth coloured do. sewing silks, darning and knitting threads, sorten smalls, blue and white check, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs; blue and white, and red and white spotted stamped linen handkerchiefs; black and white gauze do. white, red, black and white striped borders, Kenting handkerchiefs and aprons, silk and gauze aprons, plain and flowered black and white gauze, catgut, striped, spriged and plain muslins; white wax beads, black and white pound do. a neat assortment of ribbons and fans, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 white counterpains; black and coloured cotton denims, brown fustians, jeans, white corded dimities, black and white drawboys, frozen, blue linings, bed-ticks, ruffles of all colours, furniture checks, 7-8 and 3-8 cotton do. 10 nail linen do. lacquered and double gilt buttons, plated do. basket do. of all colours, yarn hose, men's, boy's and girl's worsted hose; black breeches pieces, spotted vest do. cambricks and lawns, a large assortment of ermin muffs and tippets, minikin and large pins, Kilmarnock caps, cap and apron tape, nonsopretties, coarse and fine combs, coarse and quality binding, shoemakers spinnel, crewels, mohair, silk, hair, and best scarf twist; men's buckskin, wash, and black leather gloves; worsted do. calicoes and chintzes, testaments, spelling books, primmers, Holland quills, sealing wax and wafers, bonnet paper, chip hats, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 24d. nails; 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 window glass; sheet iron, blistered steel, long and short pipes, fine long Dutch do. boxes of tin, fine and coarse iron wire, brass do. Scotch snuff in bottles and bladders, cutteau and penknives, common and tortoiseshell handle razors, sciffars, glass and brass sleeve buttons, cap wire, common and White chapel needles, darning do. knives and forks, sheet iron double and bagle, pewter basons, plates and dishes, bullets, 28 to the pound, shot, shoe and knee buckles, snuff boxes, Scotch and Wilton carpets and carpeting, china as usual.

Likewise a large assortment of

Looking Glasses, Pictures, Maps, &c.

## PHILIP KISSICK,

DISTILLER and VINTNER,

At the upper End of Queen-Street, has for Sale,

MADEIRA, and Teneriff Wine, Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-York Rum; brandy and Geneva, (very little inferior to French brandy or Hollands gin) anniseed, clove, cinnamon, citron and orange waters, and Doctor Stephens's wholesale and retail at the very lowest prices, for cash or short credit. 7—

N. B. Also, pipes, bottle corks per gross, and coffee.

## RICHARD DEANE,

DISTILLER,

TAKES this Method to return his sincere Thanks to his Friends and Customers, for the Favours he has received from them, and begs Leave to inform them, and the Public in general, that he has now on Hand a large Quantity of fine Jamaica Spirits, Madeira Wine, Jamaica Spirits, Barbadoes Rum, Antigua Rum, Rum, Brandy, Geneva, Shrub, Cherry Brandy, Peppermint Cordial, Aniseed Cordial, Clove Water, Cinnamon Water, Orange Water, Citron Water, Rose Water, Capillaire do. Orgeat do. Lemon Syrup, Raspberry Vinegar, Mum, Cherry Rum, Jamaica Spirits, Madeira Wine, Lisbon do. Claret, Port, Mountain, Frontiniac, Lisbon and New-York Beer, Cyder, and Teneriff Vinegar, &c. &c.

The good Quality of said DEANE's Liquors, for several Years past, have been well experienced; and he assures the public that he will endeavour to merit a Continuance of their Favours, for which he is determined, if possible, to excel himself.

As he is fully convinced by long Experience, that the surest Means to acquire a speedy Sale of the above Articles, is to make them of the best Quality, on a moderate Charge, (as he is determined to sell on as reasonable Terms as any one else.) and good Attendance, which, with every other Endeavour to give general Satisfaction, will be the constant Study of the

Public's very obliged, and very humble Servant, 9—

R. DEANE.

## FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The Rev. J. PETER TETARD,

Late Minister of the Reformed French-Church in this City,

RETURNS his grateful Thanks to the Public for the Encouragement given to the BOARDING-SCHOOL he opened last Summer, at his House near *King's-Bridge*, (within 15 Miles from New-York) where he continues to teach the French Language in the most expeditious Manner, together with some of the most useful Sciences; such as Geography, the Doctrine of the Sphere, ancient and modern History, Logic, &c.——He likewise takes in Pupils for the learned Languages; the skilful reading of the Classics, and whatever is requisite to fit the young Students for Admission into any College or University. 15—

The House is remarkable for its healthy Situation, commanding one of the finest Prospects in the Government;—and the Tutor's Character and Capacity are well-known, he having lived with Credit in the City of New-York for upwards of fifteen Years: So that, Gentlemen who will entrust him with the Education of their Children, may depend on their Expectations being properly answered.

The best Price given for

ALL SORTS OF

LINEN RAGS,

According to their Quality and Fineness,

*By* JOHN KEATING,

AT HIS

PAPER MANUFACTORY,

On the North River, or his

STORE IN NEW-YORK,

Near BURLING's-SLIP,

Where he has for SALE,

A Good assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable for the season, &c.

☞ The demand for paper in America, is of late so greatly increased, that very large sums are continually sent abroad for the purchase of it, to the great impoverishment of the Colonies; All the paper which is manufactured among our selves, is a clear saving, to us, of all the money that would be sent out of the country to procure it; it is therefore hoped, that all those who really wish to promote the interest of America, and of this country in particular, with which they are more closely connected in interest, will contribute their aid to the success of the paper manufactory in this place, by a constant care and attention to save the linen rags, which every family could afford in a greater or less quantity, quite useless for any other purpose, and generally thrown away, but absolutely necessary to a paper manufactory, which cannot be carried on without them.

The smallness of the value of rags in a family, is apt to make people careless in saving them, as being scarce worth the trouble; but small as the value is, it is more than sufficient, taking one family with another, to supply each with all the paper necessary for its use; And the benefit each will receive in common with the community, will be much greater than their immediate profit by the price of the rags. A certain place set a part in every house to receive them, and a little practice in saving them, would soon make it habitual to do it, and establish this valuable manufactory upon a permanent foundation. 23—

## JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD,

A QUANTITY of dry Hides:

Inquire of Mr. MATTHEW ERNEST, near the COENTIES MARKET.

To be SOLD on reasonable Terms, by

HAYMAN LEVY,

In BROAD-STREET,

GOOD northern beaver, old coat do. of various prices; choice muffees, and a variety of northern deer-skins, of the best quality. 9—

## LOTS

Fronting Great George-Street,

To be Let, on Long Leases;

Inquire of the Printer. 17, 20.

Just received from Philadelphia,

A choice Parcel of MEDICINES,

Prepared by

Doct. GEORGE WEED,

Late Apothecary to the Pennsylvania Hospital,

And to be sold by

JOHN HOLT,

In Duke-Street, New-York,

THESE medicines, which he hath prepared, from above thirty five years experience, collected from the best of authors, and the most eminent practitioners of physic and surgery, both in town and country, are now published, not merely from a lucrative disposition, but a sincere desire to do good to his fellow creatures, and to relieve them from those painful disorders their natures are subject to, in this state of mortality: What greater blessings can we enjoy, as to the comforts of this life, than our health? As he hath prepared the very best of medicines, which he sells upon the most reasonable terms, that the poor may be able to purchase them, and those who live at a distance from a Doctor may find relief; those who are not able to purchase, and are in distress, shall have them gratis. The author can with great satisfaction acquaint the public, that these medicines have had great success in Philadelphia, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania provinces, which will appear by the certificates of cures given with the directions; those who make use of these medicines may depend upon their being safe, and by the blessing of God, will answer the end for which they are prescribed.

I. *A Syrup and Powder*, which cures the bloody flux, and all sorts of purgings; the syrup gives immediate ease in the most racking pains; and is a most excellent medicine to quiet froward children, and make them healthy; and gives immediate ease in the hysteric cholic.

II. *Royal Balsam*: this cures all kinds of wounds and bruises, either inward or outward, and helps pains in the back from cold, weakness, or being over-strained; it cures corns on the feet, and eases them when painful; and helps pains in the breast or side, from pleuratic disorders.

III. *Syrup of Balsam*; this helps consumptive coughs, if not too far gone, and coughs coming from cold; it relieves the hooping cough in children, and takes away those pains in the breast and side which are caused by the cough, and helps shortness of breath.

VI. *Tinctura Amara*, or *Bitter Tincture*; this strengthens the stomach, helps the digestion, expels wind from the stomach and bowels, helps sickness at the stomach, stops vomiting, cures dizziness of the head, kills worms in children, helps the scurvy, cures a stinking breath, is good against costiveness, flatulencies, and the bilious cholic.

V. *Essence of Tar*; cures cachexies and scurvies, the chlorosis or green sickness in virgins, hysteric and hypochondriac disorders, pleurisies and peripneumonies, weakness and lowness of spirits, all slow and lingering fevers and nervous disorders; it helps strains and bruises, fever and ague, &c.

Hand bills of their particular virtues, and directions how to use them, with certificates of cures will be given with them gratis.

the Master on board. 17 20

## IRISH LINENS,

FROM 18d. to 8s. per Yard, Callicoes, Cottons, and Chintzes, Tabborets, Moreens, &c. &c. to be sold upon very reasonable Terms, for Cash, three, or six Months Credit, by 8—

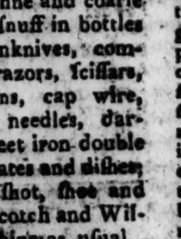
JOHN WOODWARD,

At his STORE, near the *Fly Market*,

Who has also for Sale a Quanty of the best NEW YORK RUM.

injunction of his creditors. Dated 23d December, 1773.

## FOR PHILADELPHIA,



The BRIGANTINE

PRINCE of WALES,

THOMAS MASON,

MASTER,

WILL sail sometime next Week. For Freight or Passage, apply to MERCER and RAMSAY, or said Master, on board, at Cruger's Wharf.

New-York, 6th Jan. 1774. 18, 19.

Hartford. 15

## JOHN WOODWARD,

At his Store, near the Fly-Market,

HAS imported (in the ship Dutchess of Gordon, Captain Wion, who is just arrived) a fresh and large assortment of three quarters, seven eighths, and yard-wide Irish linens, callicoes, cottons, and chintzes; copper-plate and fine chintz furniture cottons and callicoes, furniture bindings, black and blue moreens, pink and black taborets, mens best patent, narrow ribbed, white worsted hose, blue and London brown superfine broadcloths, Ratinets, &c. and will dispose of the same upon the most reasonable terms, for cash, produce, or on time.

18 22

for Tobacco, wheat, or Indian Corn, on both Sides of Bull Run, in Loudoun, and William; about 300 Acres of it are rich Ground, and meadow Land. It lies within Miles of two merchant Mills, and about ten of two other merchant Mills in Loudoun Miles from Colchester, Alexandria, and Dum If any Person, or Persons, incline to purcha Whole, or any Part of the said Lands, the be shewn them, and know the Terms, by app to Capt. Francis Peyton, in Loudoun County has full Power to treat for the same, or to the Subscriber. It may be laid off in Lots of two, or four hundred Acres (as may best suit the chaser) with an equal Quantity of low Ground meadow Land, to each Lot.

16 28. ROBERT BURWEL

Virginia, Dec. 1773.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;

Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shill four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.